1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	2006-07	Soyabean	Kharif-2006	1020	7
26.	2007-08	Ball copra	Season - 2007	3870	19,159
27.	2007-08	Milling Copra	Season 2007	3620	8103
28	2007-08	Milling Copra (AP Copra)	Season - 2007	3350 Below FAQ grade	11669
29.	2007-08	Mustard seed	Rabi - 2007	1715	22,091
30.	2007-08	Safflower seed	Rabi - 2007	1565	121
31.	2007-08	Sesame seed	Rabi - 2007	1550	93

Per-hectare production of agriculture produces

†552. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the per-hectare production of wheat, paddy, maize and other agricultural produces in India is lesser in comparison to their production in China and other developed and developing countries of the world;

(b) whether it is a fact that the effective efforts will have to be ensured to raise the rate of production per-hectare of the agricultural produces in India at par with the global rate in order to achieve more than four per cent rate of agriculture growth keeping in view the constant increase in the production of the country; and

(c) if so, what is the point of view of Government and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) Data in the following table gives the per-hectare production of wheat, paddy, maize and some important agricultural crops in India *vis-a-vis* China and some developed and developing countries in the World in 2005:

(Kg/Hectare)

Country	Wheat	Country	Paddy	Country	Maize
India	2,602	India	3,284	India	1,907
China	4,275	China	6,259	China	5,288
Developed Countries					
USA	7,437	Netherlands	8,656	Netherlands	12,200
Greece	7,136	Ireland	8,432	Belgium	11,687
Developing Countries					
Korea	6,568	Saudi Arabia	5,418	Jordan	23,333
Indonesia	4,575	Uzbekistan	4,117	Kuwait	22,492
Country	Groundnut	Country	Rapeseed & Mustard	Country	Sugarcane
India	1,179	India	1,038	India	64,752
China	3,074	China	1,791	China	63,972

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Country	Groundnut	Country	Rapeseed & Mustard	Country	Sugarcane
Developed Countries	5,375	Belgium	4,258	Portugal	81,175
Portugal	4,167	Germany	3,747	Spain	68,000
Spain					
Developing Countries					
Israel	6,275	Turkey	1,714	Malaysia	151,326
Cyprus	5,469	Korea	1,651	Indonesia	67,828
Country	Cottonseed				
India	749				
China	2,252				
Developed Countries					
Greece	1,965				
Spain	1,746				
Developing Countries					
Cambodia	2,710				
Israel	2,276				

Source: FAO website.

Barring Sugarcane, per-hectare production of the above mentioned crops in India is much lower than that in China and some developed and developing countries in the World.

(b) and (c) A new scheme "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana" has been launched in the country from 2007-08 with a view to achieving 4% annual growth in the agriculture sector during the Eleventh Plan period by incentivising the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.

A National Food Security Mission (NFSM) has been launched from 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses in the country through area expansion, productivity enhancement in selected districts, restoring soil fertility, creating employment opportunity and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence of farmers of targeted districts.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Paln and Maize" (ISOPOM) is in place since 01.04.2004 to increase the productivity and production of these crops. Under this scheme, assistance is provided on 75:25 basis between the Government of India and the State Governments for production of breeder/foundation/certified seeds, crash programme for quality seeds production, distribution of certified seed and Minikits, infrastructure development and integrated pest management.

For increasing production and productivity of sugarcane, seeds of improved varieties, *inter-alia,* are made available to growers.

For cotton, a scheme is under implementation in the cotton growing States to increase its production and productivity of cotton by focusing on increasing availability of cotton seeds, covering more area under hybrids, thrust for evolving, area specific technology, popularization of integrated pest management, increasing efficient use of irrigation water, field demonstrations for transfer of technology to farmers and farmers training.